

KANSAS AGITATOR

VOL. 1.

GARNETT, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

NO. 35.

KANSAS AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Interests of

THE MASSES.

A Wide-Awake Advocate of All of the Reforms of the Day.

SUBSCRIPTION:—Local edition, \$1 per year. Foreign edition (no local news), 50c. per year.

Entered at the post-office at Garnett, Kansas, as second-class matter.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Resolutions concerning the Conger lard bill were discussed Tuesday, with the result that much time was consumed and the state not in the least benefited. Much indignation was expressed by members who want to perform the work for which the legislature is assembled. The question, as it came up, is intended to have the Alliance members place themselves on record as being either in favor of the Republican hog, or Conger bill, or the Paddock pure food bill, or Democratic cotton-seed oil sop. Inasmuch as the Alliance is not in either camp, its true position is that it does not indorse either the hog or the sop.

House bills No. 26, No. 120, No. 7, No. 68, and No. 17, passed the house. No. 26, provides for a first lien upon land, for labor performed, or material furnished in improvement of land, under contract. All kinds of labor, to the setting of trees or construction of sidewalks, is included.

No. 120 is designed to protect coal miners against fraud in the weighing of coal mined by the ton or by weight.

No. 17, prohibits railroad companies, corporations or persons from using armed private detectives in cases of strikes or disturbances arising from disagreement between employer and employed.

Friday, a chattel mortgage bill was by committee of the whole recommended to the house for passage. Some of the changes in its provisions are in favor of the mortgagor, as against the mortgagee. It may not pass.

The third contest election case was submitted by committee on elections on Friday. A majority of the committee reported in favor of seating the present incumbent, Republican. The contest was based upon irregularity. It seems from the evidence that in one township, persons not clerks, and not sworn, were employed in counting the votes, but that enough were cast in favor of, to elect the contestee. It was held by only a few members, that an irregularity constituted sufficient ground for unseating, but the vote showed that a large number of the members held the more correct view—that fraud, only, is ground for unseating.

The adjournment by the house, Friday, was opposed by Republicans, on the ground, it is supposed, of pure cussedness.

All the members did not get in till Monday evening. Some reported heavy snow, and that there was much suffering in some localities.

Eight private bills were considered Monday afternoon in the committee of the whole, and recommended to the house for passage.

Webb, of Shawnee, is the reformer of the house, and whose hobby is the statutes. Webb has wasted more time in useless wind than would have footed the bill for the most reckless extravagance. He has talked so much and so often that he is known in the house as Sister Webb. It is supposed that Webb carries a copy of the "statutes" under his arm, has a copy on his dining-room table, and sleeps with a copy under his head.

If the 125 members of the house were all talkers, not more than one or two bills could be passed in a fifty days' session.

The bill introduced by Douglass, of Wichita, providing for a committee of five men, learned in the law, at a salary of \$125 per month, to revise statutes, was slaughtered in committee of the whole.

The re-submission people in the cities are in favor of repealing the metropolitan police law. It is understood that the "prohibition" Republican senate is in favor of such repeal.

An act, relating to notaries public, their appointment, duties and liabilities, passed to third reading, Wednesday afternoon.

Section 1, house bill, No. 62, provides that in the absence of stipulations to the contrary, the mortgagor of chattels shall retain the title thereto, until conditions are broken; or if one or more mortgages, the junior mortgagee may secure himself by buying senior liens.

Section 2 provides that where a purchaser procures an interest in pledged chattels, the purchaser shall have possession upon compliance with terms of pledge.

Section 3 provides that sales of mortgaged property shall be made in township where mortgage was made. Notice of sale must be given in six different public places, if in township. If in city, public notice must be given in newspaper ten days prior to sale.

Section 4 provides that after the satisfaction of the mortgage, sale, etc., if there is a remainder, it shall be paid to mortgagor.

The newspapers, with their usual lack of veracity, reported that the Alliance members held a caucus on Sunday. Such is not true, and many of the Alliance members are church members and are regular in their attendance upon divine service. It may be also denied in this connection that the house, as a whole, offered or desired to insult old soldiers who petitioned it for the re-election of J. J. Ingalls. It would seem that a studied effort has been made to misrepresent the Alliance members of the house.

House bill 132 was considered in committee of the whole, Wednesday and Thursday. It provides for assessing all bonds, notes, mortgages and other evidences of debt, by having assessor stamp all such evidences by seal provided for that purpose. In case such bond, note or mortgage is not stamped, no judgment may be obtained in court. The fight made by the opposition was wide of the mark, and in the interest of the money lender. It was claimed that such a measure would drive money from the state, and it would inevitably follow that

a large number of the people would be ruined because they could not borrow money. The sum of the argument was that the money lender is such a blessing that he is to be propitiated by the sacrifice of justice and right. It reminds one of the cry that was set up in 1776, of the divine right of kings, or later, the divine right of the slave-holder to hold slaves. The Republican members seemed to think that the farmers were anarchists, because they wanted certain classes to assist in bearing the burdens of taxation, and they also seemed to think that the only class concerned is the man who holds notes and mortgages, or in other words, the divine right of money lenders. Passed to a third reading.

We saw a Republican billy-goat the other day on the street, butting at an old farmer and going "B-a-h! if you hadn't watched your representatives, we'd have bought 'em." The old farmer took shelter behind a lamp-post and told the billy-goat that the most of our representatives had recently got out of the old party cage and were not much used to their liberty, so we thought best to watch 'em a little, but shall have no fears in the future. He then moved on up the street and left the billy-goat butting at the lamp-post.

DURING the war England refused to furnish our government any aid or protection, but furnished the confederacy money and munitions, and allowed ships to be fitted out in her ports, to prey upon our commerce and run the blockade. Since the war England has controlled our financial legislation. Our legislators have been traitors to their constituents, and tools for the British bond-holders and usurers.

Is the death of Secretary Win- dom, the bond-holders have lost a faithful servant. We presume that President Harrison will appoint another that they will select, and Belshazzar's feast will continue for a time yet.

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